THE NEW YORK HERALD:

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MORNA'NG EDITION---MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1853.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON. CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS.

LOSS OF A CLIPPER SHIP.

The Probable Loss of Twenty Lives,

die., die., die.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THE CABINET DINNER—ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE, ETC.

ninated to the United States District Attorneyship. the public table at Willard's, where Secretary Marcy,

bell also dine; they all appear in fine health and spirits, notwithstanding the fatigues of office. Hon. W. W. Snow, the representative in Congress from Governor Marcy's district, is in town, and his influence is much sought; but it is said that he is a man of great prudence, and refuses to intercede unless it is clearly

nate for confirmation to-morrow. ess and adjourn as soon as possibls. W. A. B.

Washington, March 20, 1853.

any of the important foreign appointments until after the adjournment of the Senate. The President has stated he would be able to get all the necessary nominations be-

ment could take place.

It is stated that John Hammond will be nominated tomorrow for Collector of San Francisco, George Wright, Sub-treasurer, and General Richardson, Marshal of Califor-New York appointments. They may be sent in to-morrow, but nothing has leaked out from any authentic sonree. The Louisiana applicants are in a melancholy way. Their members are so busy, rumor says, in grinding their own axes, that their constituents are little better than orphans. X. Y. Z.

CONFIRMATIONS.

PROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, March 20, 1863.

The following confirmations have been made by the

Joseph Lane, Governor of Oregon.
Isat J. Stevens, of Massachusetts, Governor of the Territory of Washington.
Geo. L. Curry, of Oregon, Secretary of the Territory of

messee.
Benj. F. Hallett, District Attorney, Massachusetts.
Thomas Evans, District Attorney, South Carolina.
Thomas Hayne, District Attorney, Illinois.
Geo. E. Hand, District Attorney, Michigan
Benjamin F. Harding, of Oregon, District Attorney

Boundary. ore S. Fay, of New York, Minister to Switzer

epublic of Peru. Samuel D. Heap, Consul to Tunis.

Nathaniel M. Towle, Savo, Me.
S. B. Phinney, Barnatable, Mass.
Wm. F. Colcock, Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Fowers, Brazos.
Oliver S. Witherby, San Diego, California.
Isaac B. Wall, Monterey.

Marine Disasters. TOTAL DESTRUCTION AT SEA OF THE CLIPPER SHIP GOLDEN LIGHT—PROBABLE LOSS OF TWENTY

passengers and crew, thirty five persons. The ship was shortly after enveloped in flames, and burnt to the

the morning of the 24th, and another parted company on

exposure, the remaining three boats were picked up by The captain and crew treated the unfortunates in the

most hospitable manner. Fifteen out of the thirty-five

The following is a list of the passengers picked up:— Mrs. E. H. Ford, of Yarmouth, Me.; Mrs. E. S. Mcrrell,

of Gardiner, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, of do.; Mr. E. P. Dedge, of Salem, Mass.; and Mr. Nathan Simonds, of

of this city. The value of the ship and her cargo is about \$300,000, which is fully insured, mostly in this city. It was her first trip, and she had been out but twelve days.

It is supposed that twenty persons have perished by

TOTAL LOSS OF THE SHIP MOSES TAYLOR.

The ship Moses Taylor, heretofore reported aground at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, will prove a total loss. Most of her cargo of cotton has been taken out

The schooner S. Morris Waln, from Pernambuco 17th

ult., arrived this afternoon. The captain reports that on the 10th January, lat. 30 North, long 29 West, on the

outward passage, he was brought to by a black topsail

schooner, and boarded by a boat's crew, armed with pis

tols and dirks. The vessel appeared to be a Spanish slaver, bound to the coast of Africa for slaves. They took a new jib, beef, potatoes, flour, hams, wine, canvass, &c.,

Вактімови, March 20, 1853.

Dec. 6th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought the passengers and a part of the crew of the clipper ship Golden Light, which sailed from this port Feb. 12th for San

Francisco. On the night of the 22d February, in lat 22 23 N, lon 47 45 W, the Golden Light was struck by lightning. All hands were driven to the boats, numbering,

and majar.

3d. The vessels of war of friendly nations will also be permitted to visit these ports.

4th. The government of Bolivia, availing itself of the unquestionable rights which the nation has to navigate there rivers as far as the Atlantic, invites all the nations of the earth to navigate them and promises.

1. To donate in the Bolivian territory, by the authority shich the law allows, tracts of land from one league to twelve leagues square, to the individuals or companions who, sailing from the Atlantic, shall strive at any one of the points declared to be ports of entry, and may wish to found near them agricultural and industrial establishments.

2. To guaranty the reward of ten thousand dellars—\$10,000—to the first steamer which, through the La Plata or Amazon, may arrive at either of the above mentioned points.

The supreme decree of the 27th of January, which de-

to triumph, egotism m. st be buried a thousand furlongs

Decree of the Bolivian Government.

We take from a number of the Epoca published at La
Paz, the capital of Bolivia, the important decree just
made by the government, opening the rivers in that republic to universal navigation, and establishing several

the seas applied to our rivers will be the most liberal and competent medium for promoting that constant, active, and enlightened action on which depends the whole civilization and future advancement of the vast and fertile districts of Chiquitos, Guarayos, Mojos, Yuracares, and Canpolican.

The vast Bolivian territories towards the eastern frontier of the republic, so clearly defined by the treaties of boundary between the crowns of Castile and Portugal, in 1700 and 1777, having been usurped for a long time, the eccasion has arrived that Bolivia, awakening from the spathy with which she has viewed the great interest of her future, should make available her unquestionable rights to these territories, as well as to the navigation of her future, should make available her unquestionable rights to these territories, as well as to the navigation.

In this particular her interests correspond with those of the rest of mankind.

If Bolivia owing to her present situation, is not able to enter immediately into the enjoyment and exercise of the right of navigation, the European nations, the republic of the United States, and the other martime powers, awalling themselves of the right which is guarantied to them by this decree, will make it valuable to the republic, at the same time rendering useful the waters of its mighty rivers, which, until now, have been totally useless to mankind.

Providence, in making them navigable and extending their courses through fields so expanded and fertile, destined them for the common use of all nations.

Thus the government understands it, and in consequence has wished to invite the whole world to this magnificent banquet of the productions of the soil, minerals, and the fruit of industry, as rare, as precious, which these bountiful regions pledge to the labor and civilization of man.

Do me the favor to publish the subjoined de aree through they may isolate the soil of the favor to publish the subjoined have the region of the favor to publish the subjoined for the region of the favor to

the use of these custom nouses may be as modeled possible.

6th. This decree will be submitted for the examination and approval of Congress on their next meeting.

7th. The Minister of State, in the office of Foreign Relations, is charged with its fulfilment, by circulating it, and communicating it to all whom it may concern.

Given in the Palace of the Supreme Government, in la Paz de Ayacucho 27th January, 1853—forty-fourth of independence and fourth of liberty.

MANUEL ISTORO BELZU.

Minister of Foreign Relations—Rafael Bustillo.

clared free the navigation of the rivers, is one of those happy conceptions which establish an event remarkable for its sovereign importance, its great results, and by

deep.
This is the spirit of the "upreme decree to which we allude, and such is the sent want of the government, which, for the first time, has so vanced so far as to make use of the powers which were conferred on it by its rights, hitherto forgotten, but us, "uestionable in their nature."

OUR TRUXILLO CORRESPONDENCE.

TRUXILLO, Honduras, C. A., Feb. 20, 1853.

The late Vivit of the Devastation to Truxillo—The Demand for the Removal of Troops from Limas—The Demand for the Removal of Troops from Limas—Their With drawal, under Protest, by the Commandant—Neglect of American Interests and Necessity for the Appointment of a Consul—Altractive Commercial Speculations for Ameri-

thing relating to our continent, no matter in what part, or under what flag, I avail myself of the sailing of the brig Helen Jane, Capt. Shaklesford, for Boston, to give you a detail of the late visit of H. M. steamship Devasta-

tion, Commander Campbell, to this port.
On the 18th instant, the schooner Jane arrived from Belize, bringing the news that the said steamer was to leave momentarily. Various were the reports as to the object of ber visit; but certain it is the citizens, who are generday wore on ; and at about half-past 2 P. M. the steame was seen wending her way direct for the port, which she anchor, two of her officers came ashore with a despatch ly withdrawing certain troops posted at Limas, on the banks of the Romain river, and in Honduras territory but sometime in possession of English mahogany wood cutters and capitalists.

After the conference with the commandant, he declined withdrawing troops stationed on their own territory to the state of the commandant of the commandant has second despatch, informing the commandant that if the request was not complied with, and a written assurance given that in future English interests at Limas would not be molested in any way, the commander would preced to carry out his orders against the port of Honduras, as received from the Admiral on the Jamaica station. The result was, the commandant had to promise to comply with their request, but under protest against their acts, as illegal and unjust, stating that he was drien to do so from his inability to maintain himself against such powerful odds. And so H. B. M. steamer levastation took her departure from our waters, and left the go d citizens some

ments. And why not? Simply from the pusilianimous conduct of the late administration in Central A nerican matters.

I trust when General Pierce takes the reins of government in his hands he will maintain our honor and commercial interests on the same footing as John Bull. We have no consul at this port—only a commercial agent—so that, in case of any abuse of American interests or rights, the agent has to write to the consul at Omoa, who acts on the matter or not just as he likes. This is not as it should be. There are a great many Americans who hive in the departments nearer to this port than Cmoa, and in justice to us we ought to have a consul who would place our grievances direct before the Secretary at Washington. The present commercial agent, Edward Prudot, Esq. is a man well fitted in every way to fill this office. He has resided in the country over twenty-five years, and is highly respected by the natives and by all his countrymen who visit this port. I feel satisfied his independence of character would soon cause American interests to be respected equally as English, and thus give security and impulse to American enterprise. The State of Honduras is one of the richest in Central America, and daily are Americans wending their way hither, to enter into the various branches of commerce, which English capitalists have enjoyed solely for years. Aler vast extent of virgin forest, rich is woods of the most costly description; india rubber in large quantities, to be had with little industry or capital; her rich mineral wealth of every discription, and, in fact, her numerous other articles of export, cannot fail to call American enterprise to enter into these fields of hidden wealth, had we but the security that all capitalists or enterprising men look for. And this security is but to be obtained by our government, or her officers, acting promptly when American interest is abused or outraged.

I shall, if you think this worthy of publication, drop you a few lines, by another opportunity, touching the subject of d

WASHINGTON, March 18, 1853.

Appointments, and Seekers after Offices. The rain storm yesterday caused a fall in political en

thusiasm, especially with the barnburner delegation from They can do but very little here. Judge Landor, of Indiana, has been appointed Chief Justice of the new Territory of Washington. Following I send a list of office-seekers now here, and

the various "berths" they are after:-William Loder, Custom House, Cincinnati.

Maj. Morrison, Pottmaster, Indianapolis.

W. B. Coates, Clerkship Post Office Department.

H. C. Page, Secretary of Legation to London.

General Skinner. Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Col. Dwyer, of Kentucky, Clerk in Treasury Department.

ment.

Mr. Bolton, Consul to Switzerland.

The New York delegation are divided in their recommendations for appointments. The members of Congress even endeavor to control clerkship appointments here, which people consider ought to be out of their latitude.

DELTA.

THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS .- On Saturday evening last,

a meeting of a detachment of the remnant of this corps was held, pursuant to notice in the Herallo of Friday, at the Mercer House, corner of Mercer and Broome streets. Very few officers were present, the meeting having been called merely to give the visiting and sick committees an opportunity to report progress. The clasir, by unanimous vote, was filled by Lieut. Miller, and Sergeant Peck was appointed Secretary. The result of the proceedings showed that there were about nineteen of these poor soldiers sick and destitute. The sick and visiting committees reported that eighteen of that number reeded immediate assistance, but that there are no funds to relieve their wants. A vote of thanks was passed to Messra Ritter and Besson for favors shown, and the Editor of the New York Herald, and the U. S. Dragoons.

The ENVENT REGIMENT—NATIONAL GUARD.—We understand that this highly esteemed corps of citizon soldiers will drill in the new room, City Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, on Friday next.

The case of Colonel Brooks Postloy, of the Third regiment German Hussars, has been at last brought to not close. The sentence of the court, of which General Hall was President, and Colonel Ferris and Colonel Profes members, was suspension for four years, or a fixe of \$100, and reprimand by General Sandford.

Capt Meander has again been placed in arreat on charges preferred against him by Col, Waterhouse, of the leventh regiment, meeting of a detachment of the remnant

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, the proposition of Mr. Vanderbilt to in-rease the State debt is under discussion, and that gentleman being ill, the floor was occupied by Mr. Cooley in an extended appeal on the canal policy of the State, and favoring, in sexae measure, the plan under discussion, unless something better should be attainable.

ALBANY, March 19, 1853.

Seneca Indiana.

Mr. McBunney to authorize the Albany and Mohawi

plans road company to abandous a part of their road. Same of Newborg plank road. Mr. WEEKS, to incorporate the Heav York and Montgoes

Mr. Carv, to amend the charter of the U. S. Fire Insur-ance Company, of Saratoga Springs.

Mr. P. W. Ross, in favor of referring the subject of a public bank in New York to the New York detegation. Carried.

To change the name of the village of Hurley.

Mr. Loomis, by bill, in relation to expenditures en the canal.

anal.

Also, to provide for the payment of certain expenses thargeable to the canal fund.

Mr. O'BRIEN, to amend the charter of Eingston. Third

Mr. O'Breen, to amend the charter of Eingston. Third rading.
Mr. P. W. Rose, to amend the charter of Binghamtan.
Mr. T.N. Eyes, to amend the charter of Westchester Bank.
Mr. CHATFIELD, to incorporate the village of Owego.
Mr. Noelle moved a suspension of the rules to have the bill concerning foreign notes referred to a select committee to report complete. Carried.
Mr. Burrougher. Carried.
Mr. Burrougher. Carried.
Mr. CHARMERLIN, by bill, relative to the payment of money to the Hudson Orphan Asylum. Parsed.
Mr. CHARMERLIN, by bill, relative to the payment of money to the Hudson Orphan Asylum. Parsed.
Mr. CHARMERLIN, by bill, to amend the charter of the city of Buffalo.
Mr. HENDER moved a resolution calling on the Attorney General for certain information. Objections.
Mr. O'Bries, to amend the charter of Saratoga Springs.
Mr. O'Bries, to amend the charter of the city of Troy.

Mr. Oscood, by bill, to amend the charter of the city of Troy.

Mr. *LDEN, by bill, complete, to incorporate the Junier Calkers' and Shipwrights' Benevolent Association.

On motion of Mr. BURROUGHS, the bill in relation to plank roads was made the special order for Friday next. On motion of Mr. HENDER, the rules were suspended to call up the resolution requiring the Attorney General to give information in regard to a certain note of \$15,000. Carried.

Mr. STREETER, to provide for the erection of a bridge at Albany.

Mr. STRETTER, to provide for the creation of the Albany.

Mr. Maiburn, on leave, introduced a resolution calling on the Land Commissioners for information relative to treatice with the Oneida Indians. Lays over.

Mr. B. Hall moved that on and after Tuesday next the House will meet at 10 o'clock A. M. Passed.

Mr. P. W. Rosk moved that the State Prison Committee visit Auburn and Sing Sing. Passed.

The House then adjourned

In our report of the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Wedekind, in the Assembly, on Wednesday last, relative to emigrant agents, an inaccuracy occurred, by which his views were mirrepresented. He said he knew there were many honest men employed by railroad and ateamboat companies; but there was another class, not regular runners, who frequently engage in the business, and whose characters were generally no better than that of highwaymen.

Our Albany Correspondence.

New York Politics—The Appointment of Gov. Marcy—The
Financial Policy of the State—Where's the End?
The news of the appointment of ex-Governor Marcy to
the first seat in General Pierce's cabinet fell like a
thunder-clap in a clear day upon the hunker party of this State. Their astonishment is not yet subsided, in presence of the unbappy conviction that their great enemy is Secretary of State, and that all the presump-tions which they had fondly based upon their past faithtooked, but apparently slighted. The mortification of their position operates on the hunkers in different ways come or mem are so mournfully deposed as to amort infinite amusement to the barnburners and soft shells guage: others still, (these are those who are applicants for office, and who hope that their sins of hard shellism may be forgotten in their early professions of repentance,) remind us continually that, after all, "Marcy used to be a hunker," and gravely predict, with a knowing wink, Certain it is, that in this portion of the State nine tenths of the democrats one meets are deeply disappointed at

Leading hunkers assert that the memorials which were sent to General Pierce, recommending the appointment of Governor Dickinson to a cabinet post, as the man in every respect most likely to co operate heartily with the President in the measures of his administration, were signed by seventy.three out of one hundred and twenty eight men pers of the late State Convention; by nine out of sixteen democratic Senators; by forty-six out of eighty-six men bers of the lower legislative House; by three out of eight members of the Canal Board, (of which eight five are freesoilers); by one half of the democratic Judges of the Supreme Court; and by sixteen out of thirty-five Pre-Congressional districts, by whom that number of other electors were nominated, making twenty one electors represented in all. They also claim that it had the concurrence of twelve out of twenty-one democratic

congressional districts, by whom that number of other electrors were nominated, making twenty-one electors represented in all. They also claim that it had the concurrence of twelve out of twenty-one defineration members of Congress elected last fall, who had expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Dickinson. If this he true—and no barnburner newspaper has yet denied it—these documents constituted a mass of testimony which would seem irresistible, and go far to indicate the existence of a set of men in the democratic ranks whom Mr. Marcy will-carcely be able to purchase or intimidate. By the bye, it is also alleged that Mr. Dickinson would have been the cabinet officer from New York had it not been for the personal interference of Gen. John A. Dic.

As things now sland, a large award of the subordinate offices to hard shell nunkers will be necessary, if President Pierce hepes for a glumering of that 'union and harmony' which cover Marcy and his advocates have taught him to the few. Marcy and his advocates have taught him to the cover of the manufacture of the state of the present legislature.

The fault of the state of the state of the canals to provide, out of their surplus revenues, for their own enlargement. The other is the priject of the barnburner faction, following the lead of Michael Moman, and Governor of the State, than state of the present incumbrances of the State, (in the shape of canal certificates,) and to prosecute the enlarged material surfied have b

The fact is, that General Pierce, it he has been led to believe the democratic party of this State united—whe ther upon federal or State matters—has been grossly deceived. The barnburns are as much freesofers over; and the hunkers are as strongly committed to the anti-taxation project as ever. His better course would have been to select a man not forntified with either faction for his cabinet; and the only course left him now is to compensate the hunkers, in the bestward of the misor offices, for the mistake he has made he supposing Mr. Marcy acceptable to any fraction of there:

As matters stand at present, the tax bills passed through the Assembly, by the combined vites of this soft shell-and barnburners, influenced by the potent prisuasion of the soft shell Governor, will be rejected by the hunkers. Sonate; and the "surplus policy" bill of the hunkers. Sonate; and the "surplus policy" bill of the hunkers. Which is before the Senate, and which will pass that body, may be rejected by the House. An adjournment without action on the enlargement question will be fatal to the party next fall. Will the Governor give way, or will the hunker legislaters receds? It is very much feared that not there will, and that the "union and harr-row" existing in the democratic ranks at this moment, will prove the forerunner of a glorious minority next fall. I stall branches of the State government. The canal districts have shown that they are not to be trified with. The party which would impose a tax upon the farmer, the mechanic, and the tradesman, in order to do that which might be done without a cest of taxation, from the revanue sure to accrue to the State, would be swept into mobilingness by the popular breath; and should such a mad course be adopted, or should a peralistace in wearing out the present session in "maxturly inactivity" succeed, the result must be a return to power of the wisigs, with all their schemes of improvident and wasteful expenditure. Had the factions of the semon however strong, to compensate the recom

The Duties of the Commissioners of Emigra-

The following bill, reported by Mr. Otts, from a select

thirty days, and to remove any of said assistants, with the consent of the Commissioners of Emigration; but the number and rate of pay of said assistant physicians is all be regulated and determined by the Commissioners of Emigration.

Sec. 7. Each assistant physician of Marine Hospital shall select and appeint such and so many nurses and orderlies in the department of such hospital which shall have been assigned to or be under his supervision and care, as shall be required for the proper care of the inmates of their respective departments; but the number of such nurses and orderlies shall be determined and controlled by the Physician of Marine Hospital who shall also have the power of approval by all such appointments of nurses and orderlies, and likewise the privilege of discharging any of the same, and the Commissioners of Enigration shall regulate and determine the rate of pay of the nurses and orderlies employed at the Marine Hospital shall be in writing, and by the Physician of Marine Hospital shall be in writing, and by the Physician of Marine Hospital shall be in writing, and by the Physician of Marine Hospital shall be in writing, and by the Physician of Marine Hospital shall be cured of such discase; and the said Physician of Marine Hospital, who shall be responsible for the same, and who is hereby expressly prothibited from discharging any patient sent to the Marine Hospital, and affected with any contagions or infectious disease, until such patient shall be cured of such disease; and the said Physician of Marine Hospital, which shall receive the into Marine Hospital all cases of contagious, infectious and pestilential disease which may be sent thither by the health officer or under the authority of the Board of Health of the city of New York, except lich and syphilis, which shall not be construed as diseases entitling those suffering from them to be admitted as patients into the Marine Hospital. Sec. 18. All officers and employees of the Marine Hospital and the infinite shall be construed as disease

York, in accordance with the provisions of section feur of this act, on their presenting proper venchers and affidavits attached to any bill or bills they may have for the support of any enigrant or emigrant, under the supervision of the committee appointed by joint resolution of the Legislature; the said bills of superinte, dents shall be audited and paid every three months, and the balance that may be left, after such three months payment, shall be paid over to the Commissioners (E. dgration for general purposes.

Sec. 15. All acts and parts of act inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this acti are hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. This act shall take effect immediately.

At an early hour yesterday morning we received a telegraphic synopsis of the negs brought by the steamer Casada, which arrived at Halifax on Friday evening. The selay in the transmission of the political news was occasioned by a disarrangement of the wires, which is

reedingly interesting character.

For the benefit of those of our readers who did not a our impression of yesterday, we republish a synopsis of

refugees from England had been made by foreign govern-ments; and that if such a request had been made it would have been firmly refused. At the same time, his lordship hinted at the propriety of refugees abstaining from acts that would be likely to compromise England.

On the 4th inst., the Canada Reserve bill was ordered da third reading, by 83 majority.

On the same evening, in reply to Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord John Russell stated that he had confident hopes of the difficulties between Austria and Turkey being adusted by negotiation. There has been another debate on the Maynooth Grant question, and it has been determined not to extend an

nquiry to all ecclesiastical grants. cott, Secretary of the U.S. Legation, was presented by

Some at'r has been created in political circles by the publication of a letter from Mazzini, regarding Kossuth's proclamation to the Hungarian soldiers in Lombardy, which he declares was written by the ex Governor in Kutayah. Nettled at the sarcasms which Mazzini deals him, Kossuth has replied, and declares that the proclamation was garbled.

The Duchess of Sutherland has placed her mansion at the disposal of Mrs. Stowe, who will be received at Liverpool by a deputation of the aristocracy.

It is reported that the petition for a charter from the London and Liverpool and American Steamship Company, has been refused by the British government.

A vessel has arrived in England from Melbourne, with a million of pounds sterling.

The news from France is unimportant. There were reports that the Pope was expected in Paris to crown the Emperor, and that his Holiness will stay two months at Compeigne. Mr. Bushbeck had received an assurance from the Emperor that the imperial manufactories should be worthly represented at the New York exhibition. An unsuccessful attempt was made by an incendiary to burn the Toulon arsenal, on the 25th ult. Typhus fever had been very prevalent in Paris, but it was gradually absing again.

From Spain we learn that Narvaes has appealed to his

at Comorn had been effectually put down. Conspiracing were, however, afoot in other parts of the Austrian dominions.

The news from Germany is to the effect that Saxony, Hesse, and other minor principalities, have given their adhesion to the Austro-Prussian commercial treaty. The Duke of Oldenburg died on the 27th uit. A new company has been established at Hamburg for a line of steamers to Valparaiso.

From Switzerland we learn that two agents of an American emigration company have proposed to convey to the United States the Ticinese lately expelled from Lombardy. In Italy the Austrian authorities were still revenging themselves on the people for the late insurrection, and arrests continued to be the order of the day. Massini is said to have cluded his enemies, and got safe on board the English frigate Retribution of the members from the South American republics, and obtained a promise of active interference from the Pope.

From Russia we have received intelligence that Poland was being filled with imperial troops; and that a demand had been made on Turkey for indemnity for the late intervention, and a settlement of the Holy Sepulchre question was insisted upon.

In Turkey itself affairs had again assumed a pacific feature. The reported rupture with Austria turns out to be untrue. The relations between the two countries are most friendly, and both have agreed to smooth away all difficulties by a congress at Paris in May. In the meantime, the war with Montenegro has ceased.

difficulties by a congress at Paris in May.
time, the war with Montenegro has ceased.
Advices from Greece state that the Queen would soon
present her consort with an heir.
Dates from the Cape of Good Hope to the 24th January
had been received, and the report of a battle having
taken place between the British and the Basutess is confirmed. The British lost forty men, and the savages five

taken place between the Bettlah and the Basutees is com-firmed. The British lost forty men, and the savages five hundred.

Accounts from Australia to the 6th December state that the yield of gold had rather diminished. Provisions were lower, sailors were easily obtained, and emigration was undiminished.

The overlane mail had arrived in England, but the news is not important. A report was covered that the Mine-

benefit of their health. Last night at 9 o'clock the thermometer at the Herato office stood at 55 degrees above zero.

Firms — About 10¼ o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in the fancy goods store of Cameron & Edden, 307 Broadway, which was not extinguished before nearly all the stock was destroyed or damaged. There is an insurance Company. The greater porton of the goods were damaged by water. The fire department were early on the ground, but did not succeed in extinguishing the fiames before the entire stock was destroyed.

About 5½ o'clock yesterday morning, flames were discovered issuing from the store of John C. Lord, 164-Water street, but were promptly extinguished by the fire department, who were inmediately on the ground. The damage, which is principally, by water, is very triffing.

A Gross Cutrage.—Last Saturday evening, a gentleman of this city was returning from Brooklyn, where he had been to visit a sick family, accompanied by his wife son, and daughter. They crossed by one of the Union ferry boats, which leaves Allantic street, Brooklyn, and lands at Whitehall. When the ferry boat reached the landing, the son, who had his mother on his arm, took hold of the chain which keeps the carriages from passing, where a brutal employe, without the least provocation, assaulted him, kaocked him down, and would have beaten him cruelly but for the interference of other passengers, who became so excited that they wished to throw him into the river. The daughter had hold of her father's arm, and prevented him from milicting immediate punishment on the braths fellow. The gentleman will have the man arrested this morning. These ferry companies ove it to themselves to have none employed on their boats but respectable and good men. Families, weren, and children, are constantly passing between the two cities, and they are not safe from insult from those that are employed on sense of these books. In the case above, the young man is but seventeen, and his mother had hold of his arm, which was sufficient of itse

and were going to take the S. M. W.'s foretopmast down to make a new maintopmast of, but two brigs heaving in The Province was quiet, and the health of the port had Arrival of the Canada at Boston-Death of

She registered 1,140 tons.

Boston, March 20, 1853. The reyal mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at this port at seven o'clock this evening. The Canada experienced a strong gale on Friday night after leaving Halifax, and head winds during the whole passage from that port. The mails for New York and the South were forwarded by the New Haven train at 8% o'clock, it being detained half an hour. The Eng lish papers contain nothing of interest in addition to the

Mr. Howard.

despatches from Halifax.

Chandler B. Howard, merchant, of this city, who was injured on Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, clied to day.

The cotton market has been steady, with moderate sales at full rates, the week closing with a firm feeling and an upward tendency. The wool market has been dull, with very light sales; sales 24,000 pounds. The market for printing cloths remains quiet, and prices are unchanged; sales of the week, 29,700 pieces. The friends of the liquor law, in Rutland, Vt., are

IMPORTANT TO COMMERCE.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVERS. On this subject we translate the following article from the Epoca of La Paz, January 29, 1853:-

clared free the navigation of the rivers, is one of those happy conceptions which establish an event remarkable for its sovereign importance, its great results, and by which are put into practice those rights which nature had conceded to man to use and to utilize for the service of all, and which only egotism, local interests, ambition and unfounded fears, had up to the present maintained a dead, and perhaps, proscribed forever. There was reserved for the present epoch, and for our indefatigable administration, the great work of communicating to an undertaking full of difficulties the vigor which men needed to put in operation those roads which Providence had bestowed on us, to enable us to attain that moral and material progress which we have hitherto foolishly kept back from our petty and miscrable ports.

It was time that the follvians should have felt the necessity of navigating the rivers, of opening quick and safe communications with the Atlantic and Europe, of attracting by their cannis the attention of the whole world towards the fertile and beautiful plains of the Fast, of establishing in them people who might fructify those rich and productive fields, is which the hand of the Creator was more free, more bounteous and more liberal, than in any other part of the globe. It was time that the Bolivians should shed tears of sorrow upon a soil naturally fertile, but sterilized for want of industry and laber, contemplating with saduess the course of our majestic rivera, and asummoning to their imagination the agreeable pleture of what at some foure time should furrow the surface of their waters, bringing to us riches, population, abundance and prosperity. It was time that the Bolivians should recognize that the fortune of these countries had been smounced by the Omniscient, as the dawn which presides over a happy day. But there was no strength in our governments, no vigor in our men of enterprise, and no animation in foreigners, to face the difficulties which were opposed to that cause, to which we can give n